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The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 16TH, 1870.

By the latest advices concerning the Mahomedan rebellion, it appears that the Imperial Government is receiving assistance from foreigners, and that the aid thus afforded is enabling them to make head way against a movement, with which, if they were left to themselves, they would be completely unable to cope. As we predicted some time ago, it is now evident that the old question of intervention or non-intervention, which sprang up in connection with the Taiping Rebellion, is again arising, and it is of interest what steps will be taken with regard to it. The great difficulty in connection with this matter is that it is almost impossible to prevent aid being given in one form or other by foreigners, as a very little assistance in the way of arms, coupled with the fear which is inspired by Europeans being in the Imperial or Rebel camps, as the case may be, has a great effect against the side which has not such assistance. All enactments will probably fail entirely to prevent adventurers entering upon so tempting a field; but it is sincerely to be hoped that, should the evil spread, the Treaty Powers will not only abstain from intervention, but will also unite to put down interference on the part of irresponsible men. We are in the dark as to the true merits of the questions that are at issue, and certainly have no right whatever to assume that the Imperialists are worthy of support or the movement such as is not justified by the oppression and injustice, to which the Mahomedans, in common with the vast masses in China, have been subjected. The Imperial Government has barely the outward forms of established authority, and lacks all the essentials of a government worthy of respect and support; and we may be committing *not only* an error, but a gross injustice, in either directly or indirectly taking up their cause. We have nothing to do with the internal affairs of China further than they directly affect our own safety and trading rights; and until these become jeopardized, it is not our part to throw the weight of foreign influence into the scale, in a struggle of whose real merits we are in complete ignorance.

THE HON. Mr. ROWETT was *not* joking. So he informed the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, evidently under the impression that that body of gentlemen would be able to account for the extraordinary proposition he made, only on the supposition that he was indulging in playful *badinage*, in which the wit was so subtle as to be scarcely discernible to the muddled mental eye. The information however, was evidently not required. The proposal of the Hon. gentleman was taken as being undoubtedly absurd, but by no means jocular. He advocated nothing less than settling the Foochow mail service difficulty by what he termed "concerted action" on the part of shippers of cargo, who should agree together to inform the owners of the coast steamers that they would give their cargo in preference to that vessel which would make arrangements to bring the mail to Hongkong in due time for its transmission. This astounding proposal fell so entirely flat that it is scarcely surprising the Hon. gentleman, as he looked around for one sympathising face, should imagine that what he said had been taken as a joke. But the secret of the trying silence was simply that the Chamber of Commerce felt that Mr. Rowett had not been so happy as usual in the proposition which he made, and had evidently only given forth a crude idea, which his better judgment must show him was completely impracticable. The notion of a number of shippers, by means of "concerted action," humbuging the owners of a steamer to guarantee to arrive in Hongkong in time to permit the merchants there to put through their mail work—in short, to do for nothing what they had not thought it worth while to guarantee to do for less than £9,000 per annum, evinced a confidence in the principle of "concerted action," which those who have seen the results of the numerous attempts to bring such a principle into force in China that have already been made, will probably scarcely share in. But if concerted action is to be resorted to force the owners of coast steamers to perform, for nothing, a service which must obviously entail as much trouble and expense upon them as it will confer benefit upon the merchants, would it not occur to the two owners of steamers, the P. & O. Company and Messrs. LAPRAIK, that a little "concerted action" on their part might also be desirable. If such an idea did enter their heads, the steamer owners would be able to settle the matter in half an hour; and, while the general body of the mercantile community, urged on by the eloquence and persuasive powers of the Hon. Mr. ROWETT, were still "concerting," the steamer people would have been long prepared to snap their fingers at the proposal. Or, might not the owners of steamers perhaps go a little further and suggest that the concerters should make arrangements for paying for the service they required to be rendered? Of course such an idea would be considered altogether unreasonable, though considering the very general prejudice which mercantile men have for being paid for their services, it would not be in the least surprising if such a notion occurred to them.

The propositions made by Messrs. PYKE and DELBANCO were certainly far more likely to lead to practical results, and it may be hoped they will be acted upon. The former gentleman very properly urged that the question should not be allowed to drop, but that another attempt should be made to bring it to the notice of the Home Government, impressing upon them the fact, which has evidently been lost sight of by them, that the port of Foochow contributes largely to the imperial revenue, and that it has, therefore, a just claim to have its necessities as to postal matters as much considered as are those of other ports. This is an argument which has undoubted weight; while the suggestion of Mr. DELBANCO, that when more steamers are running on the coast it may be possible to obtain a tender to convey the mails for a less sum than £9,000 per annum, is certainly well worthy of consideration. The wisest course would seem to be to allow the question to rest for a short time, until there is an opportunity of obtaining a more favourable tender than at present, and then bring it forward again, in such a manner as to impress upon the Home Government that it is not a question in which the interests of Hongkong are alone concerned, but one that equally affects those of the whole of the merchants engaged in the China trade, whether at Foochow or other Consular ports, here, or at home.

The Shanghai *Courier* states that Baron Richtofen has arrived at Peking, after a successful journey through Honan and Shansee.

The *N. C. Daily News* of June 9th has the following:—

The steamer *Diomed* left Woosung yesterday evening at 5.30, and was passed about 9 p.m., between the Beacon and Light-ship, by a pilot boat coming up to Shanghai. She was so full that Mr. Croad's application for a passage was rejected. The days of clipper racing from hence are now, apparently over; but we expect a good race between the *Diomed* and the *Tel Kieng*, which left a few hours before her. The latter, we believe, coals at Hongkong and at Galle. The *Diomed* passes Hongkong, and coals at Singapore and Aden. The latter took nearly 2,000,000 lbs. of ten.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, Esq.
June 15th.

FALSE CHARGE.

Choy Asing and Choong Ang, chair coolies, convicted of having maliciously preferred on the 8th of June a false charge of larceny against one Chun Ahee, and of wilfully giving false testimony in said case, were fined $10 each, in default six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENY.

Lee Tai Heu, a boatman, and Ho Asee, a married woman, were charged with having appropriated to their use certain onions thrown down in the street, and with assaulting the woman in where charge they were joined by Tak Tai, a boatman in the employ of the Yeung Yu Cheung shop, stated that his master was loading his boat on the 13th inst. with onions, and some of the street boys took up two bundles and ran away, when he pursued, the boys dropped the onions and got away. First defendant picked up the onions, and when he asked him to give them back, refused, saying that they were mid his, as he had picked them up in the streets. After wrangling together, defendant picked up a bamboo and struck him on the leg; second defendant backed up the first in all he said. On the 14th, while he was sitting in his master's shop, first defendant passed, and said that he could not give him in charge. His master immediately called a policeman and give him in charge, when the second defendant followed him to the station. Witness was sent to the hospital, and came out to-day.

Lum Ahbip, a coolie employed in the Un Kong station, stated that he witnessed first defendant strike the complainant on the leg two blows, about which he had said nothing, and then, soon after he saw defendant come on to the wharf with a pole, and again strike complainant on the legs. Upon this he had called for "Police," but the defendant pushed off. On the 14th, while complainant was in the shop, the defendant came again, saying, "who was to give me in charge? I am to be laid now." A younger brother of defendant's then struck complainant, kicking him. Upon this, he, witness, gave complainant in charge. The second defendant came with a number of other people, some of whom struck him; second defendant called out "Ta" Sheik Ahmed, I.P.C. No. 99, having stated how defendant had assaulted him when called to the arrest, and caused him to fall to the injury of his sword and scabbard. First defendant was fined $5, in default four days' imprisonment; the second, 50 cents, in default one day's imprisonment.

CURSING AND WOUNDING.

Tang Aloi, a coolie, of Namhoi, was remanded until the 20th instant, charged with cutting and wounding a man, declared by Dr. Young to be too ill to attend and give evidence until that date.

Sun Asik, of Hokshan, a rice pounder, was remanded until the 17th instant, on a similar charge and for similar reason.

GAMBLING.

A party of gamblers, five in number, charged by P.C. 66, with pursuing their game in Market Street, at 3 p.m., on the 14th, were convicted, the first, third, and fifth prisoner were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second defendant fined $2, or seven days.

SUMMONED.

Lo Atai, licensed chair-coolie No. 158, summoned Edward Parker, an Hotel-keeper, charging him with having struck him a blow on the eye, without provocation, making it bleed, at the time he was engaged in carrying a European from Watson's Hotel to Pedlars' Wharf. Defendant said in his defence that he was going to the French Dispensary, and some men came out of the Stag Hotel. He was nearly run down by a chair that came running obliquely across the street. He had hit the chair-coolie a good blow, but it was harder than intended, and he had not deliberately meant to hit him on the eye. Fined $3, in default, two days' imprisonment.

ASLEEP ON DUTY.

Hong Asam, a watchman in the employ of Mr. Jones, charged with lying asleep on the footpath near his master's shop, at 2 a.m. on the 15th, was fined $5, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Joseph Dias, of America, a seaman of the U.S.S. *Delaware*, charged with assaulting a constable who had taken him in charge as a "struggler," was remanded until the 17th inst.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.
June 15th.

IN RE LEE CHEOK HING.

Mr. Toller applied for the discharge of the Bankrupt, who had been ordered to pass his final examination on the 1st of June. His Lordship granted an order of discharge, but said that it would be without prejudice to any creditors who might have opposed the discharge. The bankrupt had not appeared on the first, but the creditors might have done so, and might be unaware of the present application.

IN PROBATE.

Letters of Administration were grauted in re Lungi Tuchhai, deceased, to his widow; and in re Tsung A'ngan, deceased, to the two brothers of deceased.

The author of "red as a rose is she" is now engaged upon a companion work, entitled, "Green as a Cucumber is He."

An old lady in Alabama, not long ago, agreed to dispose of her estate to a young man, at her death, for $20,000, and the young man immediately insured her life for his benefit for that amount. She died in a short time, whereupon he collected the policy and paid for the property.

How is this for high? "Life is the garnered condensation of objective impressions; and, as the objective is the remote father of the subjective, so must individually, which is but focussed subjectively, suffer and fade when the sensation ceases, by which the rays of impression are condensed, become destroyed."

LOSS OF THE "HACKMATAO."

PIRATICAL ATTACK.

Information has been received of the wreck of the British brigantine *Hackmatao*, owned by Mr. A. Loftus, of Singapore, on the South Coast of China, opposite Hainan, while under Chinese charter with a cargo of rice from Bangkok to Kiunchow, in Hainan, and back. The following particulars have been derived from the captain and mate:—

The *Hackmatao*, 124 tons, N. Lehmann, master, left Bangkok with a Malay crew on the 10th of March, bound as above. She was then in every respect seaworthy and well found, and started with a moderate breeze and fair weather. The Gulf of Tonquin was entered on the 25th April, with light variable winds. On the 1st May, strong currents were experienced, setting the ship to the North-West, and during the greater part of the 3rd, a light Southerly wind was blowing. Being near the land, though in consequence of the thick weather, they could not see it, they kept the hand lead constantly going, and at about 6 p.m. made land on the port side, bearing E.N.E., and about 16 miles distant. The wind was then fresh, and the small sails were taken in, the vessel's speed being in this manner reduced to at most four knots. At 10 p.m. they had 15 fathoms, and at 10.30 the vessel struck on a hard sand-bank close to Cape Ciang, lat. 20 12 N., long. 109.42 E., or thereabouts. The sails were immediately backed, and 200 bags of rice were thrown overboard to lighten the ship's head. On sounding the pumps it was found that she was making no water. An anchor was got out astern with a hawser bent on to it, and they tried to heave the ship off, but without success. She could not be moved, since she had struck shortly after high water, and the tide was fast receding. It was, therefore, determined to postpone further endeavours until the next high tide. At low water at 4 a.m. the next day they had nine feet astern and six feet forward. At daylight they were surrounded by about a hundred native boats, and at 7 a.m. two junks came out of Hainam Straits, and anchored close alongside. The crews pleasantly requested permission to come on board, but the visit was declined, and their attempts resisted. At 8 a.m., however, four well-armed junks came alongside, full of armed men, in such numbers as to render it impossible to resist a second visit. These men forced their way on board, and proceeded to pillage the ship, and the arrivals of fresh junks were so frequent that at 10 a.m. there were no fewer than thirteen boats alongside, and they swarmed round the vessel, and about twenty smaller ones, all well armed. Before the pirates boarded, the Chinese supercargo had gone ashore to endeavour to obtain assistance from the Mandarin of a village near, called Hai-paik. The pirates went about their work systematically, first searching for all the passengers' money and effects, and also taking those of the crew, stripping them of the clothes they wore. They next possessed themselves of the chronometer and other instruments, unbent the sails, and commenced to break the ship. At high water an attempt was made to get her off, but the pirates prevented the crew from doing so. By this time the passengers had all jumped overboard and swam ashore. About 10 a.m., another party of pirates came on board, and several exasperated at finding no plunder left. Their appearance was so threatening that the master and crew, fearing that they would be murdered, followed the example of the passengers and jumped into the water. They were pursued by the pirates, but managed to reach the shore, where they sought the protection of the mandarin at Hai-paik. He sent them to a higher official at some little distance, by whom they were very kindly treated, and afterwards forwarded on foot to Canton, where they arrived about the 2d of June instant, the journey having occupied about twenty-one days. Whilst in the neighbourhood of Hai-paik, they learnt that the pirates, having broken up the ship and taken all the metal out of her, burnt her. On arrival at Canton, the party reported themselves to H. B. M. Consul there, who sent them down to Hongkong, where they made a full report of the circumstances to the Harbor Master. We have not yet heard what steps have been taken in the matter, but the prestige of the British flag has been materially lowered and the influence of British Government will be upheld in the manner customary at the present day.

PASSAGE HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—As one of those who have no objection to a passage home by the Overland, I venture to suggest in reference to your recent remarks on this subject, that it would be a pity for the P. and O. to lower the standard of their accommodation in this respect, which, notwithstanding the grumbling of the frequently jaded dandies, certainly entitles them to considerable credit, and justifies their charging a higher rate of passage money than would be right in the case of steamers less careful of the passengers' comfort. As to the cost, I think there can be no doubt that the rate charged is high in the present unpropitious times, and with the competition that will ensue in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal, it will doubtless be necessary that a reduction be made. What, therefore, I should suggest, is either that some arrangements be made such as is the case in hotels, whereby those who desire to have more than an average amount of creature comforts can do so on payment for them as "extras" at a reasonable rate; or that, as has been suggested already, the second class be so improved that respectable people, who do not care to spend a very large amount for passage money, can go by it. With regard to the first suggestion, a great deal will be done by charging the wines separately, and if this can be managed, there is probably no reason why the principle should be further extended. In respect to the latter suggestion, it is probable that many would continue to go by the P. & O. if the second class could be made as good, or a little better, than the accommodation by private steamers, and were charged for a little lower. But except one of the two courses above proposed be adopted, it is certain that the P. & O. and Messageries Imperiales lines will lose a large number of passengers, who now go by the Overland, and that they will be a source of regret to many, who desire to see the old companies associated with the earlier days of the China trade continue to be successful in the new era.

Yours faithfully,
CONFROMISE.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1870.

MANILA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANILA, June 10th, 1870.

We were agreeably surprised by the perusal of some extracts from H.B.M.'s Consul's Report in an article published in the *London and China Express* of last mail, respecting Trade Returns in connexion with these Islands, which, although not exactly correct, gives a very fair idea, and is nearly as much as can be given for the reasons expressed in same.

The article alluded to mentions that the Revolution in the mother country, must have influenced the state of her colonies, *however* distant. We have, however, noticed that such has not been the case with respect to the trade of these Islands, inasmuch as, apart from the Government employées, who are continually on the move, trade has continued the same as though nothing had occurred in Spain, and the same number of vessels have sailed and arrived with cargoes to and from the mother country as might have been expected under ordinary circumstances.

We see by the *Government Gazette* that the managing partner of a firm at your port has obtained the proprietorship of the exclusive privilege for the introduction of "Fryer's Concentrators in these Islands" for the term of ten years. This is an important step, as by the acquisition of this privilege, he makes his firm master of the situation as far as Concrete Sugar is concerned for a number of years. We are informed that he has on the way out, destined for these Islands, a number of concentrators with mills, &c., complete, and has made several very favourable arrangements for their working to great advantage not only to his own firm, but also to the Planters, who are eager to obtain these machines, so great a profit is derived from their use. The present Spanish Government, eager to advance the agricultural produce of these Islands have, recognising the great benefit conferred on this branch of the country's wealth, granted the firm alluded to one year's extension of time beyond the original concession for the putting in practice of the privilege. This step alone shows the undubited liberality with which the present Government are determined to be guided in all that is conducive to the prosperity of the nation and her Colonies. The Colonial Authorities here, as true interpreters of the feeling which animates the Home Government to the above end, deserve in this instance hearty thanks for the protection they have granted the intended introduction of outside capital, so profitable to the country in more senses than one. We can assure them that such will be the result, and that the great want so long felt is now fairly on the way to become no longer the great drawback to the agricultural advancement of these wonderfully productive Islands; large amounts of money will now be liberally employed in a business that it is generally considered will leave no mean profits. From all we hear the firm in question have every facility for carrying the affair through, and the gentleman at its head will not allow the grass to grow over the ground where Sugar cane can, but will revolutionize the Sugar business of these Islands, increasing the product to nearly double what it at present is.

SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* mentions an atrocious crime, which has caused some sensation in the settlement. It appears that four native sailors belonging to a Chinese gunboat attached to the Mun-tow station, hired a boat worked by two rather good looking Soochow women, ostensibly to take them to a village up the river, but so soon as the boat was a short distance away from the settlement, they violated the women and then drowned them. The perpetrators of the crime are in custody at the Hsien's Yamun.

ABDUCTION CASE.

(Courier, June 9th.)

The following bold and adroit case of abduction was, on Sunday, brought to the knowledge of the police, and is now being dealt with by the native authorities.

The daughter of a Canton man in the English Settlement was, last year, married to another Canton man, who does business in Hong-Kew. She was then sixteen years old. She is very good looking. Her father having a numerous young family, employs two female servants. Last Sunday forenoon one of these presented herself at the young wife's house in Hong-Kew, saying that she had been sent by her father to ask his daughter to come up to a family festival he was having that day. Having consulted with her husband, she agreed to go, and it was arranged that as he was busy, he should come up in the evening to fetch her. The servant then suggested that though she did the journey up to the English Settlement in her ordinary dress, she had better provide herself with a change of each clothing, and with such jewellery, as would do honour to her father's guests. She accordingly made up a bundle of the requisite personal decorations. They then went together to a sampan and started for Shanghai. In the evening, the husband duly made his appearance at his father-in-law's house, but instead of any festival, found things moving in their usual way, and was told that his wife had not been there that day. This at once led to enquiries about the female servant. She was there attending to her ordinary duties. On being questioned, she refused to give any information on the subject. She was then handed over to the police, but their examination of her was equally unsatisfactory.

Yesterday morning she was brought before Chen at the Mixed Court. To him she admitted that she had sent the young wife to her own native place near Soochow. But during an examination, which lasted nearly three hours, she baffled all the Magistrate's efforts to get a more definite address than the name of a large and populous district near Soochow. She was remanded. Last evening an acquaintance of hers, who, whatever the nature of their connection, has been in the habit of drawing her monthly wages from the Custom man, was seen hovering about the residence of the latter. He was given into custody, and was ere long induced to give an address for the Soochow home of the obstinate old hag, sufficiently definite to enable it to be readily found. This with a report of the case was this morning sent in to the Taotai, as that, if H.E. sends promptly to Soochow, the abducted wife is likely to be recovered before much harm has happened.

There is no doubt that the hardened old hag had entered into a conspiracy with some Soochow scoundrels to carry off her young mistress for the most nefarious purposes. The sampan in which they started from Hong-kew had been run alongside the boat lying in wait, and the owner of the boat, with his skipper, had been paid off. Good-looking young women can be readily sold at Soochow for $300. The adroitness with which the unprincipled servant effected the abduction, is only be surpassed by the indomitable obstinacy with which she has refused to give any information that might lead to the recovery of her victim.

EQUALITY WITH WESTERN NATIONS.

(North-China Herald.)

We discussed, a few weeks ago, the claims of China to be treated as an equal among nations, from the point of view of international law; and we arrived at a decision adverse to her. There is yet another point of view from which her position may be considered, and which leads, still more forcibly, to the same conclusion. If an individual or a nation wish to claim the privileges of a certain social or political status, he or it must also undertake the responsibility. A certain standard of social and international conduct has been laid down; and any country wishing to benefit by its amenities must fulfil the duties it imposes. France does not attempt to interfere in the case of crimes committed by Frenchmen in England, because English Courts of Justice are pure, and the English system of trial and punishment is consistent with the practice of civilised nations. If British subjects are ill-treated in Italy, we do not send a squadron to Naples, because we know that the Government is able and willing to punish the offenders. We do not need to press progress on the Government of Sweden, because railways and telegraphs are constructed throughout the country; and the axioms of civilisation are accepted and acted on. France, Italy, Sweden and England can work together, then, on a common basis. The same principles guide the conduct of each; civilised laws are administered impartially; and each, instead of struggling to repel commercial intercourse, and to choke the growth of knowledge, affords every facility to trade and encourages new inventions.

Let us now see how far China is entitled to admission into the comity. It is sufficient to assume a political principle as recognised in Europe, to be sure that it is ignored at Peking. While good faith is the basis of political intercourse between Western nations, evasion and chicanery are guiding principles of Peking diplomacy. The administration of law, in China, is attended with greater corruption and barbarism than characterized the Middle Ages, and the days of Inquisitorial power, in the West. Instead of promoting national industry, trying to facilitate trade, and welcoming scientific innovation, the Government of Peking studies how to neutralize the liberties exacted by the Tientsin Treaty, how to prevent extended intercourse, and how to repel the appliances which Western intellect has invented. How then, can intercourse be carried on, on terms of political equality, where striking inequality prevails? With the neighbouring kingdom of Japan, the case is different. Perceiving, at once, the superiority of Western nations to themselves, in all scientific or political pursuits, in all knowledge that tends to the civilization and well-being of a people—the Japanese have strained every nerve to reach our standard. They buy our ships, erect telegraphs, and seize eagerly the offer of English capital to enable the construction of railways. They cannot reach, in a day, the intellectual standard which we have attained through generations of progressive thought and education; but they welcome, instead of repelling, our instruction, and the results of our study; and we can afford to treat a nation which shows this goodwill with nearly, is not quite, the same consideration that is shown in International intercourse between European States. But how can we maintain this consideration in China, where no reciprocal consideration is shown to us? We cannot leave our countrymen to be judged by tribunals whose partiality and corruption are bye-word; we cannot treat on equal terms with a Government whose leading principle is a contempt for all "outer" nations, as inferiors and barbarians; we cannot recognise equality, in the refusal of China to allow privileges of travel and commercial intercourse, which are open to every stranger in England; European Sovereigns cannot regard as an equal, a Ruler who disdained to receive a member of the royal family of England; equality of diplomatic intercourse cannot exist where the guiding principles are different; nor can equality of consideration be extended to a nation, intellectually inferior, which repels all offers of instruction. There can, in two words, be no true equality of intercourse where there is no equality in fact. So long as China rejects railways with horror, and refuses to admit even the shore end of a telegraphic cable on her territory, she cannot expect to be considered the equal of nations who are straining every nerve to improve communication and to increase facilities of intercourse. Until she show the intelligent appreciation of modern civilization, of which Japan has lately given proof, the policy followed at the Court of Peking is the only one feasible. We should insist on the Chinese Government doing what is best for itself and its people, as a teacher coerces his pupil until the latter is sufficiently intelligent to act alone. We have insisted on the King of Burmah opening up the Irrawaddy to Bhamo, and instituting a telegraph to Mandalay; and we should insist on China opening up the Yangtze to Ichang and constructing tentative railways from Tientsin to the Chaitung coal mines, from Shanghai to Soochow, and from Canton to Fatshan.

THE "PALL MALL" ON ENTERING BY THE FRONT DOOR.

The *North China Daily News* gives an alarming piece of intelligence from Hankow. It says that both the English and the United States Consuls whenmoiling on Vicroy Li, were refused admittance except by the side door, while the acting French Consul was recognized on terms of equality, and obtained entrance by the middle or large door. Neither of the two insulted Consuls availed himself of the side door, and we are glad to hear it. Li's conduct seems to have been really too bad. What must the feelings of the English and United States Consuls have been when they saw their French brother comfortably entering by the large door, and they themselves being left to squeeze themselves through the little one? Besides the degradation, corpulent Consuls might find themselves under some circumstances in rather an awkward predicament. The *News* says it is just possible that the determined aspect assumed by the French Government on two or three occasions lately paved the way for its representative on this occasion. The firm determination on the part of the English and United States Consuls will doubtless have a good effect at last. They have only to kick at the middle door long enough, and Li will be sure to run out, when, with a very little display of consular activity, they may run in before the latch is closed.

THE HANKOW TEA MARKET.

(N. C. Herald.)

Ere this, you will have heard of the opening of our Tea market. It was indeed an unkind thing to do, seeing that the heavy talent had yet to arrive. A majestic steamer, deep in the water, conveying "a noble dozen," touched at the flourishing settlement of Kiukiang; and there it was communicated to the dozen referred to, that she had they wished to witness was already done. Great was the consternation and great was the misery evinced by the twelve knights of the spout, that they were "not there to tell." One Hankow Tea-taster commenced in the most reckless manner to "follow on;" and Ten enclosed in packages of gaudy aspect, on its way to that El Dorado, Hankow, elicited offers long ere that pod was reached, the sixth being in the *outsides* not the *insides* of the chests.

Great was the pace of Tea-tasters after they arrived, and better and shorter they can in pursuit of the lot they missed. It would be a mistake to imagine, in the mass of (to the native) heart-gladdening prices given, that the operators in the noble article were ignorant of the value of the produce they were buying. Tea is not a product of ordinary mortals, actuated by prudential motives, would probably be thus interpreted; but to operators of the stamp we describe, no such narrow common place idea can be imputed. The fact is they were not ignorant of, but *superior* to, the value of it.

Since then 70,000 chests of Tea have been purchased. The market has been gradually falling, steamers have been filled up, and we have faithfully carried out the advice of our friends in Europe, viz., to turn over a new leaf and be sensible for once.

To be sensible, to do what people think of is? In the face of a stock much larger than anticipated, brought about by a less demand for tea than we calculated on, we ship, through the agency of our friends, the top of a stock under the unfortunate merchants are already groaning, full cargoes by the steamers *Ent Kong, Diomed, Agamemnon*, and, I am given to understand, *Sunda* and *United Service* also; to be further filled up by a clipper ship from Shanghai, and a fleet of clippers from the same place. Had the produce the merit of great cheapness, some slight extenuation of the aggravated circumstances Xx do, at $2.62½, and 2,000 pieces Xx do, at $2.62½, and 5,000 pieces Singapore 7lbs. at $2.03; 500 pieces Blue Twills at $3 10, 400 dozens Handkerchiefs at 75 cents, and 200 pieces Turkey red at $2.45. Miscellaneous sales: 210 piculs Tin at $30.50 to $31.60, 600 piculs Sandalwood, 8 to 9 pieces to the picul, at $3.60, 2,050 piculs Rattans at $3.50 to $4.00, and 30 piculs White Pepper at $12.50.

Sales in shares have been as follows:—China Fire, 15 shares at $49 premium, cash; 5 at $41 premium, and 5 at $45 premium; Steamboat, 50 shares at 35½ premium for 31st July sum div., and 50 at 36 premium for delivery at the same time; China and Japan Marine Insurance, 3 shares at Tls. 10 premium, 15 at Tls. 20 premium, and 20 at Tls. 25 premium.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6½ to 4/6¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/7
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/7
Bank Bills on demand.....4/5¾

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....75
Private, 30 days' sight.....75½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 235

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 235

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old ....38 to 39 prem.
" New....25½ to 27 prem.
Hkong & W'poo Dock.....5 dis.
Hkong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares.....33 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.....par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation, par. nom.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co.....par. nom.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.....$1,600, ex. div.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares.....$1,650 to $1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares.....$190 to $197 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire.....$23 prem.
China Fire.....$43 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Ws. 25 prem.
Hongkong Gas.....$45 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares.....62 to 65 dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co.....$40 prem. per s.

SALES ON 15TH JUNE, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $208.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling merchant.
Almonds, 10 bags, at $50.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to Canton merchant.
White Sugar, 47 bags, at $6.20, by Tak Mi to Hongkong merchant.
White Sugar, 50 bags, at $6.30, by Tak Mi to Hongkong merchant.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $206.00, by Kin Foong to Macao merchant.
Vermicelli, 120 piculs, at $6 55, by Kin Foong by retail.
Tin, 50 slabs, at $31.00, by Hung Foong to Canton merchant.
Tin, 200 slabs at $30.75, by Hung Foong to Canton merchant.
Rattans, 1,500 piculs, at $4.15, by Hung Foong to Canton merchant.
Rattans, 3000 piculs, at $3.40, by Hung Foong to Hongkong merchant.
White Pepper, 30 bags, at $12.50, by Hung Foong to Hongkong merchant.
White Birdnests, 2 cases, at $1,360, by Hung Foong to Canton merchant.
Bombay Cotton, 24 bales, at $20.00, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Bombay Cotton

...apan has lately given proof, the policy ...at the Court of Burmah is the only ...Tibet. We should insist on the Chinese ...ment doing what is best for itself and its ...as a teacher coerces his pupil until the ...s sufficiently intelligent to act alone. ...e insisted on the King of Burmah ...up the Irrawaddy to Bhamo, and in ...g a telegraph to Mandalay; and we ...insist on China opening up the Yang-...chang and constructing tentative rail ...m Tientsin to the Chiutang coal mines, ...anghai to Soochow, and from Canton to ...

"PALL MALL" ON ENTERING BY THE FRONT DOOR.

North China Daily News gives a alarming ...f intelligence from Hankow. It says ...At the English and the United States ...where calling on Viceroy Li, were refused ...nce except by the side door, while the ...French Consul was recognized on terms ...ality, and obtained entrance by the ...or door. Neither of the two inmates ...s could himself of the side door, and ...glad to hear it. Li's conduct seems to ...een really too bad. What must the ...s of the English and United States ...have been when they saw their French ...r comfortably entering by the large door, ...ey themselves being left to squeeze ...ves through the little one? Besides ...ersation, compliment Consuls might feel ...tles under such circumstances in rather ...kward predicament. The News says it ...possible that the determined aspect ...by the French Government on two or ...occasions lately paved the way for its ...entative on this occasion. The same ...ination on the part of the English and ...d States Consuls will doubtless have a ...fect at last. They have only to kick at ...tle door long enough, and Li will be ...r to run out, when, with a very little display ...ular activity, they may run in before ...th is closed.

THE HANKOW TEA MARKET.

(N. C. Herald.)

...this, you will have heard of the opening ...Tea market. It was indeed an unkind ...to do, seeing that the heavy talent had ...arrive. A majestic steamer, deep in the ..., conveying "a noble dozen," touched at ...ornishing settlement of Kiukiang; and ...it was communicated to the *dozen inferior*, ...that the devil they wished to witness was ...ly done. Great was the consternation ...great was the misery evinced by the ...e knights of the spoon, that they were ...there to tell." One Teutonic Tea taster ...nced in the most reckless manner to ...ow on;" and Tea enclosed in packages ...ndy aspect, on its way to that El Dorado ...hankow, elicited offers long ere that port ...reached, the charm being in the *outsides* ...the *insides* of the chests. ...est was the race of Tea-tasters after they ...ed, and before and whether they ran in ...uit of the lad they moved. It would be ...stake to imagine, in the mass of (to the ...e) heart-gladdening prices given, that ...operators in the noble article were ignorant ...of the value of the produce they were ...ing. Such action on the part of ordinary ...ls, actuated by prudential motives, would ...bly be thus interpreted; but to operators ...the stamp we describe, no such narrow ...non place limits can be placed. The fact ...they were not ignorant of, but superior to, ...me of it.

...nce then 70,000 chests of Tea have been ...hased. The market has been gradually ...ng, steamships have been filled up, and we ...faithfully carried out the advice of our ...ts in Europe, viz., to turn over a new leaf ...be sensible for once.

...be serious, what will people think of us? ...the face of a stock much larger than anti...ted, brought about by a less demand for tea ...we calculated on, we ship, through the ...Canal, on the top of a stock under which ...unfortunate merchants are already groan...full cargoes by the steamers *Tai Kwang*, ...*Ningpo*, *Japan*, and, I am given to under...d, *Sunda* and *United Service* also; to be fur...followed by several other steam ships from ...ghai, and a fleet of clippers from the same ...Had the produce the merit of great ...pness, some slight extenuation of the ag...vated circumstances might be advanced; but ...it is known that much of the tea is just at ...old fashioned scale of price, and that produce ...sold in Shanghai last year greatly cheaper, ...lled unsatisfactorily, what will be thought ...the present operations?

...at great fact, the "Suez Canal," calculated ...revolutionize the trade in tea, as it is already ...g that in other articles exported from our ...ding Empire," has been altogether ignored. ...atchest the unfortunate holders mapping, and ...rices upon the top of what is already depres...then, an unbearable addition to their ...den. Enlightened Europeans have attached ...ermous import to this "short cut" from ...East, and have thoroughly shrunk from its ...mediate effects upon trade. In this "sunny ...d" of China, however, our spirits ride ...erior to the dictates of prudence. We are ...ery and light hearted, the result of our ...ghts skies and clear atmosphere; we do ...ngs that our sober countrymen, living in a ...e where melancholy weather is the rule and ...inspiriting day the exception, pronounce ...worthy of the action of those who are ...ated with responsibilities. ...in every way, the business has been too spe...ative, and if the Home market should be no ...ter than it was last year—and there appear ...be many sound reasons why it should not be, ...rather the reverse; what will be the fate of ...e purchases made with an utter disregard ...the early home requirements. In fact, the ...siness pre supposes a higher market. It will ...a bad time for the shippers if the hope is ...realised; but why should it be? The stock ...ll be much larger than it was on the arrival ...the last new Tea; the shipments will arrive ...quantity much earlier; there will be a great ...ry in the number of sellers over buyers, ...d this means a demoralization of the markets, ...other words a great difference between the ...st and the value of the tea, and a big loss ...ring the shipper in the face. It is no exag...ration to say that any single holder of Tea, ...arned and unnerved at the aspect of affairs, ...rious to get out as he best can, may give an ...petus to the ball that nothing will readily ...ing up. People appear to think that Home ...arkets are down to safe prices. Many, in the ...nocence of their hearts (and it has been a very ...fortunate and unprofitable idea to hate held), ...ve thought the same for many seasons back. ...Does not enter into people's minds that the ...rices of prices invariably attendant on a trade ...at has reached manhood, has yet to come about ...Tea. We have for years been enriching the ...chinese grower, and now his liberal supplies ...ill do much to bring about the inevitable ...sult. We await the effect of the Suez Canal, ...so, which we believe will do more perhaps to ...ring about the change than anything else.

"There is more competition for Tea this year ...an ever. Special Agents, groaning under ...he weight of their credits and the poulder...osity of their ability—with that intimate ...owledge of all information calculated to ...throw light on the many matters connected ...ith, and inseparable from, a judicious go...erning of Tea operations, brought about by ...long residence and innate genius—have, in ...almost all cases, led the way where they should ...have followed it. One would be curious to ...know what idea should tempt those operators ...to think that they can achieve, in one season, ...what others who possess—well, we will not say ...none, but equal ability, have been studying for ...many seasons. Why, one does not discover ...how much there is to learn, for a year or two ...after arrival; and an education of even two ...years has frequently been an expensive busi...ness to those who have had to pay for it. Far ...better that these gentry should remain away, ...and lessen that competition which their pre...sence invariably stimulates.

"A large business has again been transacted, ...since I wrote the foregoing. There appears to ...be literally no end to the supplies; and no less ...than *50,000* chests more Tea than last year's ...heavy supply, are either in Hankow or close to ...it. Nearly *90,000* chests in excess of last year have ...been purchased; and, with five or more steamers ...to leave at an early date, both importers and ...dealers will be staggered by what has been done. ...We have news from Foochow, too, of a probable big supply. This also is a cheering fact in ...connection with the trade.

"What will Home people say, after last year's ...experience, when they learn that the business ...has been more recklessly hurried, and at a much ...faster pace than ever? We have now waited ten ...years or more for really cheap Tea; and, ...judging by what we see around us, we may confidently predict that Tea really will be cheap ...*next year*, in spite of ourselves.

"We are now only 30 per cent. ahead of last year, in our supplies—a mere trifle; and the honest and disinterested Chinaman is already beginning to wail in alacrymose voice, that he fears the crop will be short. Command him to the new arrival, to accept such a statement as gospel, and to be father of lies as a worthy disciple of one whose avocations are usually supposed to be wielding a three pronged fork and stirring up molten brimstone.

4th June.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(Continued from 1st page).

The British steamer *Yeno* left Foochow on the 12th June, Amoy on the 14th, and Swatow on the 15th, and reports light S'ly winds and fine to Swatow, from thence light S.W. to arrival; saw a steamer, off Tan Point bound N., and steamer *Douglas*, off Thunder Head.

The British str. *Danube*, from Singapore reports light variable winds till last two days, then strong winds from S.E. to W.N.W., with heavy rain. On 11th of June in 110.15 E. and 19.37 N., spoke br. ship *Gladiator*, from Sourabaya for Shanghai.

The British bark *Betted Will* reports on the 13th and 14th June gale from E.N.E., between Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NINIAN CRAWFORD, in our Hongkong firm, ceased on the 31st March last, and Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN and Mr. JOHN SAMUEL COX have been admitted partners therein from the said day.

Our said firm now consists of DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, JOHN SAMUEL COX, and JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

3m 812 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS GILMAN has been duly authorized to sign our Firm in China and Japan.

GILMAN & Co.

3m 813 Hongkong, 1st May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ in this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROBST in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1868, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BERN and Mr. JOHANNES F. CORDES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

Mr. F. LANCHEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED, have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS R. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2092 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1188 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Agents or Owners of the Spanish Ship *Saloadora*, will be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the above-named ship, during her stay in this harbour.

REMEDIOS & Co., *Agents.*

tf 960 Hongkong, 25th May, 1870.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS.

(LATE COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS.)

QUEEN'S ROAD.

J. R. WHITE, late of the Royal Hotel, Macao, has fitted up the above premises with every convenience for the pleasure and comfort of Billiard players.

At present there are one Thurston's and two Sherwood's first class tables ready for use, and two first class American tables are expected by the next Pacific steamer.

A bar is attached, at which all kinds of refreshments may be obtained.

The Rooms will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JUNE.

1m 987 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

ICE CREAM to be had at the Bar every day from 4 to 7 P.M.

1m 1017 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send in particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of T. G. LINSTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after, which date no claims will be admitted.

Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.

W. KESWICK.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Administrators.

tf 2292

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

tf14221 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ac1

AVIS.

Le gérant du Consulat de France s'honneur d'informer le public qu'il sera procédé à Saigon le 4 Juillet 1870 à une adjudication sur soumissions cachetées ayant pour objet la fourniture de la farine de froment équivalant à 30 per cent., à effectuer à Saïgon, pour le service des subsistances de la Marine Impériale pendant l'année 1871. Le Cahier des conditions relatives à cette adjudication est déposé à la chancellerie du Consulat, où il sera tenu toutes les jours de 1 h. à 4 h. à la disposition de ceux qui voudront en prendre connaissance.

Hongkong, 4 Juin, 1870.

C. DILLON.

Lt 1061[

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS AND BRASSFOUNDERS.

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE,

tf 600 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

A. FONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

54, *Queen's Road, Hongkong,*

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

Notices of Firms.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo in transit at through rates for HANKOW, KIUKIANG, TIENTSIN, AND NINGPO.

THE O. S. S. Company's Steamship

"PRIAM,"

will be dispatched TO-DAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

4, *Praya.*

2d 1122 Hongkong, 15th June, 1870.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

Capt. Pitman, *will leave for the above Ports* TO-DAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

3d 1102 Hongkong 14th June, 1870.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer

"VENUS,"

will be dispatched for the above port at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2d 1123 Hongkong, 15th June, 1870.

FOR SHANGHAI, *direct.*

Taking Cargo at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, *and* HANKOW.

THE North China Steamer Company's S.S.

"SIN NANZING,"

Drugg, Master, has again been postponed until TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

4d 1111 Hongkong, 14th June, 1870.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British steamer

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Capt. Miller, will be dispatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY next, the 18th inst., at 2 P.M.

Despatches will close at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

6d 1093 Hongkong, 13th June, 1870.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer

"GLENARTNEY,"

Captain Bolton, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, 18th instant, at 2 P.M.

Despatches will close at noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

6d 1096 Hongkong, 13th June, 1870.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"BOMBAY,"

will leave for the above place as an extra Steamer on the 23rd inst.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1870. [10d 1112

FOR NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

THE *A* 1 British barque

"RIFLE,"

Elliot, Master, having the most part of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 1037 Hongkong, 11th June, 1870.

THE Ocean Steamship Company's steamer

"AJAX,"

will return to this Port for passengers only, for Singapore and London, about 25th inst., early application should be made to the undersigned.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents,*
No. 4, Praya.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 8th June, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE OR SYDNEY,

(If sufficient inducement offers.)

THE Brigantine

"ALEXANDRA,"

254 Tons, Capt. Prescott, will load as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1094 Hongkong, 13th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British ship

"FORT REGENT,"

Captain Oken, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1088 Hongkong, 11th June, 1870.

FOR LONDON,

With Immediate Dispatch.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"HOPEWELL,"

Captain Parsons, with General Cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

LARRIGAN, MATTHESON & Co.

tf 1076 East Point, 9th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"WINDWARD,"

Captain Barrett, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 935 Hongkong, 27th May, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Barque

"SARAH E. KINGSBURY,"

33 L.L.I. at Ventas for Nine years, will load here and at Whampoa, and have dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

6w 1092 Hongkong, 4th June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"LUISITO,"

will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

EMMERDIS & Co.

tf 1060 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

FOR BORDEAUX via SINGAPORE.

THE *A* 1 French Barque

"MALACCA,"

Rivet, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight, apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 969 Hongkong, 28th May, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE (*direct*).

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British barque

"ANEVOCA,"

will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

371 1070 Hongkong, 9th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 French Ship

"PAULISTA,"

Captain Garceau, of 609 Tons Register.

And,

The *A* 1 French Barque

"DUC DE MALAKOFF,"

Captain Monnet, of 455 Tons Register.

GRÜN & Co.

tf 1099 Hongkong, 13th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 French Barque

"IDA,"

Captain Charlot, of 381 Tons Register, and about 9,000 piculs carrying capacity.

Apply to GRÜN & Co.

tf 931 Hongkong, 19th May, 1870.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON	Hopewell	Parsons	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE & LONDON	Ajax (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Quick dispatch.
BORDEAUX *via* SINGAPORE	Malacca	Rivet	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Sarah E. Kingsbury		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Anevoca		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Windward	Barrett	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Fort Regent	Olsen	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE OR SYDNEY	Alexandra	Prescott	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PENANG & C'UTTA	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	Miller	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On the 18th inst., at 2 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	Glenartney (str.)	Bolton	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On the 18th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Luisito		Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NAGASAKI AND KOBE	Rifle	Elliot	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On the 23rd inst.
Do.	Hilda	Wulff	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Sin Nanzing (str.)	Drago	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
Do.	Priam (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 2 P.M.
Do.	Venus (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Formosa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co	To-day, at 4 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS MILLINERS, TAILORS, AND OUTFITTERS,

Beg to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong and Coast Ports, that their undermentioned Departments are well supplied with the latest designs for the Spring Trade.

DRESSES.

In Black and Colored MOIRE, Plain & Fancy SILKS, FOULARDS, POPLINS, &c.

BLACK GLACES.

BLACK GRENADINES AND BAREGES, in Plain and Fancy.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN AND JACCONETS.

WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.

QUILTINGS.

PRINTED ALPACCAS.

BLACK MERINOS, ALPACCAS, AND PARAMATTAS.

A large lot of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, newest styles.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS, of the fastest fashions.

Dressmaking under the superintendence of a practical WEST END DRESSMAKER.

UNDERCLOTHING.

Every description kept in Stock, from Infant to Ladies' size.

STAYS AND CRINOLINES.

MUSLIN AND LACE GARIBALDIS AND JACKETS.

HOSIERY.

WHITE AND COLORED SOCKS, in every size.

LADIES' HOSIERY, in White Cotton, Lisle, and Silk.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

HABERDASHERY.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

By last Mail

FANCY SILKS,

The previous STOCK to be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BRANCH HOUSE:

CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE,

Ex Late Arrivals.

AN Invoice of very superior WINES, received from Cette, in casks containing 5 to 7 dozen, viz:—

Old Lunglado Wine,	$3 per dozen	} Breakfast Claret.
St. George do.	$2½ do.	
Sauternes do.	$3 do.	
Sherry do.	$3 do.	
Oporto do.	$6 do.	

Apply to RAYNAL & Co.

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1y 658 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

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tf 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

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23rd April, 1870. [3m 800

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Hor

Extracts.

A Rich Comedy in the House.
(Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald. April 11th)

The House to-day passed a resolution under a suspension of the rules, just after the morning hour, giving the use of the hall of the house to the negroes for a celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment next Wednesday evening. The resolution was offered by a carpet-bagger from North Carolina, named Dockery, and was carried through as a party measure. Afterwards a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee of the House to make arrangements for participating in the celebration. Among those appointed on the committee was Sunset Cox and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, both democrats. The announcement of their names on such a committee was the occasion of general surprise in the House, and both democrats and republicans enjoyed a hearty laugh at their expense. Cox took the thing good humoredly, and improved the occasion to get back a reply to Butler's famous "shoo, fly" hit. Eldridge blushed up the roots of his hair and laughed at the fun, but he positively declined to have anything to do with aMair. Late in the afternoon, just before the adjournment, Judge Kelsey, of New York, moved to rescind the action of the House, granting the use of the hall and appointing a committee. A large number of the radicals had gone home and Kelsey's resolution to rescind was carried.

In the meantime the special committee, consisting of Dockery, Allison Maynard, Cox and Eldridge, had been escorted down to the room where claims are generally discussed, Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, who takes a great interest in the Mayor Bowen branch of the republicans of this district, acted as master of ceremonies, conducting the committee in a dignified manner to the room, where they were to deliberate. A tremendous crowd of interested darkies and twenty whites or so were about the room, waiting anxiously for the arrival of the committee men. There were Bowenites, anti-Bowenites and some few independents. When the two democratic members—Cox and Eldridge—made their appearance, the darkeys cheered lustily, taking it as a great honor that so skilled copperheads should condescend to participate in a purely African affair. Dockery, the chairman, took his seat and called the meeting to order, when half a dozen darkies immediately jumped up to speak. One, O. Peters a colored friend of Bowen, was the first recognized, and made a speech in favor of his side of the question. Then a big buck negro with spectacles got on his feet and commenced a very amusing discourse in regular plantation lingo. He said:—"We thank you, Senators, for given us dis great glorification. We tank you for given us de human rights." One of the republican members foreseeing that this style of oratory would only affect Cox and Eldridge some run, cut the grateful orator very short, and gave an opportunity to the nervous Sen. Sella Martin to speak his piece. Martin is a highly polished mulatto, and acquitted himself in a style that left little room for criticism. After explaining why the Bowen party should be recognized, he spoke of of the blessed fifteenth amendment, and said something pretty in favor of general amnesty. Mr. Eldridge interrupted the speaker to know whether democrats should be included in the amnesty, to which Martin responded—"Yes, sir; now that I see the fifteenth amendment accomplished I am ready, colored man as I am, to treat all men as my brethren. I wish hgemen to be forgiven, and charity and good will only to prevail in the future." At this unwonnumous utterance Cox and Eldridge smiled amicably.

Just about this time Captain Grant, Generalissimo of the Boys in Blue, appeared, and was introduced by Sunset Cox. Grant was against Bowen, and pitched in in rough style. He declared that the genuine African republicans had made arrangements for a celebration on the 18th, and that the Bowen faction, in order to spoil that programme, had tried to get up another celebration to come off sooner, in order to make it more effective; the Bowen men had sought Congressional recognition by having a resolution for the use of the Hall of Representatives on Wednesday night passed through false representations. He declared that the Bowenites were a parcel of impostors and political schemers, whose only object was to compass the reelection of Sayles J. Bowen to the Mayoralty. He (Grant) belonged to nobody; he was a free, independent man; he had spent his hundreds of dollars to organize the Boys in Blue, and he represented, though a white man, over three thousand colored voters of the district. The Bowenites only represented political brokers.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, interrupted Captain Grant to say that he understood that the resolution passed by the House was to give the hall to the colored people, "have you," said Maynard, addressing Grant, "are you sir, a colored man?" This caused a general laugh at Grant's expense, in the midst of which he subsided.

Downing, the colored oysterman, was the next speaker introduced, and commenced by saying that he thought the great object of the celebration and of this meeting, ought to be to unite the party. "Oh, very well, then," said Cox, rising gravely, "if this is a party affair I think, Eldridge, you and I had better leave the affair to the republican members. We are cosmopolitan and ought to leave."

This created a uproar, but it was evident about this time that the rival colored factions were becoming highly excited. They were talking at each other in furious style, and seemed disposed to settle the quarrel in very unparliamentary fashion, when just in good season arrived a colored messenger of the House, out of breath, who announced that the resolution had been rescinded. "Rescinded! rescinded!" shouted a dozen in one breath, and looking furiously at the messenger. "Yes, gentlemen," said the messenger, "Rescinded!" "Then," said one of the committee, "our labors are at an end; we are *functus officio*." "What! what!" shouted one of the darkies, in lively expectation of a free drink, evidently. "Yes," said Cox, "punch and pies will be supplied i e whole party by our friend Downing, here." Downing suddenly disappeared at this hospitable announcement at his expense. "I think we cannot adjourn *sine die*," said Eldridge, unless we get some official and authentic information regarding the rescinding of the resolution." Hereupon the colored messenger shot out of the room and in a short time returned with Judge Kelsey, who entered bowing and shaking his hat very respectfully towards his colored citizens. "Those are not the committee," said Cox to Kelsey; "we white men are the committee." "Judge Kelsey bowed very gravely to the committee and said, "Gentlemen, I had the honor to offer the resolution to rescind, which was carried, I did it (turning to the darkies) through no disrespect to the colored citizens, but because I think the hall ought not be desecrated by allowing its use for nigger nights, female nights, or any other purpose outside of that for which it was originally intended. Good morning, gentlemen," and Kelsey left. The darkies or the Bowen persuasion were completely overwhelmed, while those on the other side shouted in triumph. The entire affair was one of the best comedies of the season.

A GRAND OF CUSTOM.—The old Jewish custom has been for many years that in the Synagogue the men and women should sit apart. An attempt to do away with this form of the olden time has been made by several members of the sect within the last few weeks, and on Sunday last a meeting was held in the Synagogue to decide what course should be taken upon the matter. Some argued that the manner of the ancient should not be an exception to the general custom of civilized nations at the present time. A vote was taken on the matter, with the result of 88 in favor of the sexes sitting together, and 24 on the other side of the question. Henceforward, therefore, it is decided that the proximity of ladies does not interfere in the least with devotional exercises.—*Bulletin, April 29th.*

BREACHES OF PROMISE.—An ideally perfect case of breach of promise of marriage was recently tried at Taunton. Mr. Perry, house agent at Weston-Super-Mare, aged 65, asked Harriet Baker, aged 50, to marry him, but insisted all through the correspondence that her mother should settle £50 a year on her. This was his written "condition." No such settlements could be made, the match was broken off the old lady, who helps her mother to keep a lodging-house, brought her action, and the jury, in spite of a warning charge from the judge, actually gave her £300. No feelings had been injured, no reputation touched; no chances lost, there was a mere failure to put form a conditional contract, and still a fine is inflicted as heavy as the heaviest for sedition. We verily believe if a man promised to marry his grandmother, on condition she was not related to him, and did not marry her, a British jury would give her heavy damages.—*Spectator.*

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ONE Commodious BUNGALOW with GARDENS, situated at Kowloon, near the Police Station, rent moderate. Apply to SHAIK IBRAHIM FUTTAY ALLY, Cochrane Street, near Old Police House.
1m 924 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

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With immediate possession.
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tf 936 Hongkong, 31st May, 1870.

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POUR desirable air roomed two storied Dwelling Houses, with commodious Out Offices. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
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And here, to A. S. VAUGHEN.
tf 916 17th May, 1870.

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(With immediate possession).
NO 1, Pechili Terrace, *Hoja Street.* Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
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TO LET.
THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. McMEROD, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached, Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices. The House, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, West Terrace, *Outer Bund*, containing 4 Rooms each, with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to THOMAS WALLACE, *East Point.*
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HOUSE No. 14, *Wyndham Street*, Water laid. Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.
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Detached.
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THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. McMEROD, Esq. Apply to THOS. HUNT & Co.
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THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gillson.
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tf 1008 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

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With Possession on 1st Oct. next.
THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 8, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOGGE & Co. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869

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THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co.; Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2148 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

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(With immediate possession.)
SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co's premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to A. McLEOD.
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

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(With immediate possession).
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tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

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First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	395,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts,	145,580 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board,	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.,	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation,	5,150 0 0
United States Government Stocks,	101,390 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock,	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values,	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies,	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.
At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0
For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two Independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—
"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."
THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,
After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—
Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864, ... £221,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865... 103,146 7 3
" " 1866... 124,165 7 1
" " 1867... 126,853 5 10
" " 1868... 144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital, ... £1,122,375 8 1
The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*
2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, *Sterling.*
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate	do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	do	do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	do	do
Above six months the full annual rate.		

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1667 Hongkong, 9th August, 1869.

NOTICE.
SUN FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month ½ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month but not exceeding ...	3 " ¼	do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding ...	6 " ½	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 389 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } 1 "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Ships in Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
6TH
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*
RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. | Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq. | A. G. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq. | John Abel Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq. | Charles Lyrill, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq. | John Orr, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. | Capt. R. W. Petly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq. | David Powell, Esq.
Demary Dobree, Esq. | William Rennie, Esq.
John Fairwise, Esq. | P. P. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq. | W. Dyer Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq. | Lockock Pearch Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.
THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow.—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. DEVEN BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at *Melbourne, Victoria*—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAWRENCE ROOTE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FARNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 140 Hongkong, 31st January, 1869.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
LIFE ASSURANCES.
THE Undersigned are authorized to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
EDWARD NORTON,
tf 1059 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances on Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 2025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
at Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.	
Not exceeding ...	1 month	1 per cent
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ...	3 "	¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ...	6 "	½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.		

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... ¾ " "
Above six months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.
EDW. NORTON, *Agent.*
tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	⅛ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 2 months ...	½	do. do.
Above 2 months and not exceeding 6 months...	¾	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company in this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month ¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ...	3 " ½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ...	6 " ¾	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 896 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

Business Announcements.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.
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ALCOOK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 12mo. pp. viii-and 48, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.
ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth £1 11s. 6d.
BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 6 and 368, cloth.
BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.
CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Prononétique de la Langue Chinoise. 8vo. pp. 178. Paris, 1813.
JU-KIAO-LI, ou les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols. Cr. 8vo., Paris, 1826.
KIDD.—Catalogue of the Chinese Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By the Rev. S. Kidd. 8vo., pp. 58, sewed. 1s.
LENCOUT.—Chinese and English Phrase Book with the Chinese pronunciation indicated in English, specially adapted for the use of merchants, traders, and families. By Benoni Lenoet. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. pp. 88, sewed. San Francisco, 1867. 5s.
LIGGINS.—One thousand familiar phrases in English and Japanese. By the Rev. John Liggins, for several years a missionary in China and Japan. Second edition. 8vo. pp. 50, sewed. New York, 1867.
LAUTERBAUN.—Méprises Singulieres de quelques Linguistes par W. Lutterbach. 8vo. Paris 1857. 1s. 6d.
LANGDON.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at St. George Place, Hyde Park Corner, with illustrated accounts of the genius, government, history, etc. of the Celestial Empire. By W. B. Langdon, 8vo., cloth. London, 1816. 1s. 6d.
LEGGE.—The Chinese Classics. With a translation, Critical and Exegetical, Notes, Prolegomena, Indexes. By James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society. In seven vols. Vol. 1 containing Confucian Analects, the Great Learning, and the Doctrine of the Mean. 8vo. pp. 436, cloth. £2 2s. —Vol. II., containing the Works of Mencius. 8vo. pp. 334, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III. Part I. containing the First Part of the Shoo-King, the Books of Yu, the Books of Hea, the Books of Shang, and the Prolegomena. Royal 8vo. pp. vii. and 390, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III. Part II., containing the Fifth Part of the Shoo-King, or the Books of Chou, and the Indexes. Royal 8vo. pp. 281—736, cloth. £2 2s.
LEGGE.—The Life and Teachings of Confucius, with Explanatory Notes. By James Legge, D.D. *Reprinted for General Readers from the Author's work, "The Chinese Classics," with the original Text.* 8vo. pp. xxiii. and 336. 10s. 6d.
MACGOWAN.—A collection of phrases in the Shanghai dialect, systematically arranged. By the Rev. John Macgowan. 8vo. pp. viii and 64, sewed. Shanghai, 1862. £1 2s. 6d.
MARTIN.—The Analytical Reader: a short method for learning to read and write the Chinese. By W. A. P. Martin, D.D. And a vocabulary of two thousand frequent characters, with their most common significations, and the sounds of the Ningpo dialect. 4to. pp. 142 and 56. Half bound. Shanghai, 1863. 25s.
MEDHURST.—Dictionary of the Favorlang dialect of the Formosan language. By Gilbertus Happart. Translated from the transactions of the Batavian Literary Society. By W. H. Medhurst. 18mo. pp. 334 Batavia, 1840. 7s. 6d.
MARSHMAN.—The works of Confucius, containing the original text, with a Translation. Vol. I, containing the original text and Translation. 4to. pp. 746, bound. Serampore, 1809. £3 3s.
TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

Business Announcements.

BERNSIZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo. pp. 374, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into movable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are revered by most of the missions to China.
HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary; with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 550 and 199, cloth. Shanghai, 1867. £3 3s.
HOFFMAN.—Shopping Dialogues in Japanese, Dutch, and English. By Professor J. Hoffman Oblong 8vo. pp. viii. and 44, sewed. 5s.
JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hodokusi Kamenoseky (the first edition being published by Hori Tatsunosuke.) Oblong 4to., pp. ii. and 208, cloth, Yokohama, 1866. £3 3s.
JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. 1, June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (6 copies) each 5s.
JOURNAL of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 11, May, 1868. (10 copies) each 10s.
ditto, ditto, New Series, No. 1, December, 1864. (7 copies) each 10s.
ditto, ditto, New Series, No. 11, December, 1865, (15 copies) each 10s.
JULIEN.—San-Tsen-King, Trimus litteracum liber, a Wang-Pe-Kiao sub finem XIII. Sæculi conscriptus, minorum rerum objecta 214 clavium tabulasque litterum verba Sanskrit Latine. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 2s. 6d.
JULIEN.—Thsien-Tsen-Wen. Le livre des mille mots le plus ancien livre élémentaire des Chinois publié en Chinois avec une double traduction et des notes par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 5s.
JULIEN.—Exercices pratiques d'analyse de syntaxe et de lexigraphie Chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. pp. xxiii. and 276. Paris, 1863.
JU-KIAO-LI, ou les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols. Cr. 8vo., Paris, 1826.
KIDD.—Catal